Col. Stotsenberg of the First Nebraske Among the Dead-Forty Americans Wounded Advance Was Made from Malolos - Filipinos, Concealed in the Brosh, Did Not Lose Heavily, but Had to Retire-Troop of Cavalry Sustained the Fighting Until Reinforcements Came -Nebraska Regiment Suffered Most. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

Maxilla, April 23-9:30 P. M.-There was some severe fighting along the advanced American lines north of Malolos this morning. is which our losses were unusually heavy. It having been reported to Gen. MacArthur that a body of the releds was in the neighborhood o' Quingun, Major Bell, with a small troop of cavalry, was ordered to make a reconnoissance He examined the country in the vicinity of Makelos and went almost to Quingua before the enemy was discovered.

The country examined by the cavalry was rough and covered with a dense growth of brist, which afforded an ideal hiding place for the Filtrinos. The Americans were on their guard against an ambuscade, keeping a ose watch for the rebels, who, there was rensin to relieve, were hiding somewhere in the jungle near Quingua

Asthetrap approached the town a strong som of renels attacked them. At the first volor from the insurgents, who were intrenched n the brush, one of the cavalrymen was wounded, and he would have fallen from his have had it not been for two of his comrades. who, riding one on each side of him, held him in his saddle and took him to a place of safety Inochners of the troop were wounded soon siter, one fatally.

The Americans were not confused by the mack. They dismounted and, deploying as miantry, poured a telling fire into the brush. where it was known that the greater part o the attacking force was concealed.

News of the engagement was hurried back to Maloies, and, while the Americans held their ground gallantly against a far stronger numerical force, Gen. Hale hastened forward with reinforcements for the cavalrymen.

Two battalions of the First Nebraska Regiment and six companies of the Fifty-first Iowa. with four field guns, were quickly on the scene and vigorously attacked the enemy. The Filipines made a strong defence, but were ultimately driven from their position.

Our losses were eight killed, including Col. Stotsenberg of the First Nebraska Infantry. and forty wounded.

The loss of the enemy, though they were forced to abandon their position, was not heavy.

OIIS REPORTS THE FIGHTING. Our Losses Severe-Career of Col. Stotsen-

berg, Who Was Killed. Washington, April 23 .- The following cable-

cram from Gen. Otis was received at the War Department this afternoon:

MANILA, April 23.-A reconnoisance on Quingua, a place six miles northeast of Malolos, made by Major Bell and a troop of cavalry this porning, resulted in contact and battle in which four battalions of infantry and four pieces of irtillery became engaged. Enemy driven from strong intrenchments at Quingua with considerable loss. Our casualties quite severe. ol. Stotsenberg and Lieut. Lester E. Sisson, Nebraska, killed; also several enlisted men. A considerable number wounded, not yet OTIS. The Adjutant-General later received from

from Otis the following report of casualties at First Nebraska-Two officers and two enlisted men killed; two officers and twenty-six enlisted men wounded.

Fourth Cavairy -Two enlisted men killed. five wounded. Fifty-first Iowa Seven enlisted men wounders

'Utah Light Artiflery-One officer and two ellisted men wounded.

Total, 40. Names in morning. OTIS. ohn Miller Stotsenberg was born in New Altany, Ind., Nov. 24, 1858. He was ap-pointed a cadet at the Military Academy in uly, 1877, and graduated No. 41 in his class. was appointed Second Lieutenant of the Sixth Cavalry June 11, 1881; First Lieutenant Aug. 10, 1880, and Captain Dec. 14, 1898. He served with his regiment in Arizona and New from September, 1887, to December, Me, and was in the Sloux campaigns and in e setion at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, In-Becember, 1838) He was at Fort Niobrara from January, 1891, to October, 1894; at Fort Myer, Va., to August, 1895; the Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Kansas, to June. 1897. when he was graduated with distinguished beners. He was with his regiment at Fort favenworth to December, 1897; was profeser of military science and tactics at the Unietsity of Nebraska from December, 1807, to April, 1898; was mustered in as Major of the First Nebraska Infantry, May D. 1800, and as Coonel of the same regiment, vice Pratt, re-tigned, Nov. 10, 1858. He sailed with his regiment for Manila on June 15, 1808. He was the en of Judge John II. Stotsenberg of Indiana. CISVILLE, April 23.- Mrs. Stotsenberg, who was a Miss Latourette, daughter of the Chapin of the Sixth Cavalry, accompanied her husband to the Philippines. She will bring his

of to New Albany, Ind., for interment. Lixenty, Neb., April 23.-There was some olitical feeling against Col. Stotsenberg when was appointed Colonel of the Nebraska egiment, as some believed the position should tre gone to a Nebraska man. This feeling in-"ased with the discipline enforced by Col. as nherg among the Nebruska soldiers. any letters came back from Manila about the everity of his discipline, and the feeling finally and tent in the adoption of resolutions of Pasure by the Legislature against Col. Stotecters. In the meantime the Colonel was kravely leading the Nebraska boys in battle at and around Manila, and so distinguished did his ces become that the Legislature was ecded with requests to cross from the records unfavorable resolutions. Finally, after many of the volunteers had written of the galconduct of Col. Stotsenberg, the Legis-Alure as a mark of appreciation of the serb lendered by the First Nebraska's leader the field of battle, expunged from the recres the resolutions. Col. Stotsenberg had betome a prime tavorite with his regiment.
Leut Sission is not a Nebraskan. His resi-

tinknown. He served with honor in a and at his request was sent to the Philiplines, where he carned a commission by gal

Burt Macov, a private of Company C, reported here as flend, was a clerk residing in Beatrice.

A Matter of Interest to You, o may have property to dispose of. The Real ate heard of Brokers of New York City, in select-t termine medium for rehiability and desirable Mage, have named the daily Stx.—4de. PLAN OF THE CAMPAIGN

Lawton's Object Is to Cut Off the Enemy's Retreat from Calumpit to the Mountains. Washington, April 23.-The place where the action between the Filipinos and the Ameri cans occurred on Sunday is given on the latest military map of the operations near Manila as Quingna. It is four miles and not six miles northeast of Malolos, according to the scale of that map. Quingna is 17% miles, as the crow files, northeast of Novaliches, where Lawton's column began its aggressive campaign yesterday, and six miles to the southeast of Calumpit, where the main body of Aguinaldo's army is supposed to be concentrated. Should Lawton succeed in getting between Calumpit and the mountains to the north before the Filipinos have re treated from Calumpit there is every proba bility that the rebel forces will be caught be tween his division and that of MacArthur. This is the object which MacArthur and Wheaton sought to attain in the movement centring on Polo, but which falled, owing to the rough ness of the country to the north and east of Polo. The authorities regard the present movement as certain to result in the crushing of Aguinaldo's force or its division into small

THE ANTI-EXPANSIONIST PLOT.

bands, which will find refuge in the mountain

Otis Says Telegrams Have Been Sent t Soldiers Urging Them Not to Re-enlist. WASHINGTON, April 23.-Secretary Alger has received from Gen. Otis a reply to the cable gram asking him for particulars of the receipt b the United States soldiers in the Philippines of what has been described by a member of the Cabinet as "treasonable and seditious communications from the United States."

Gen. Otis says in his reply that telegrams were sent to the soldiers urging them not t re-enlist, and that they were variously signed 'Committee" and "The Committee," and that some bore no signatures at all. Secretary Alger has not made public the text of Gen. Otis's cablegram, and it is therefore un-certain whether the commander of the forces lin the Philippines has confided the names of the senders of these seditious ommunications. Gen. Otis, however, is ex plicit enough to confirm the absolute accuracy of THE SUN's story, first published on Saturday morning, exposing the work that is being done

of The Sun's story, first published on Saturday morning, exposing the work that is being done by the enemies at home of the Government's policy of subjugating the Filipinos and bringing about peace in the Philippines.

When The Sun's story was first published, the Associated Press set its reporters to work in Washington to obtain a denial of it. They were unable to do so, but thinking it necessary to make some avoiding to its clients for not getting this most important piece of news, the discredited news organization sent out the following despatch:

Washington, April 22.—A Cabinet officer is authority for an absolute denial of the story that the Cabinet vesterday discussed an alleged conspiracy in this country to weaken the United States in the Philippines.

If a member of the Cabinet made such a statement he did so in ignorance or for the purpose of misleading the public, because the accuracy of The Sun's original publication was verified from many official sources, and nobody was more fully aware of its accuracy than the Associated Press reporters, who of necessity must have known the truth. Against the alleged statement of the anonymous Cabinet officer may be placed that of one of his colleagues, who knows whereof he speaks, and who says that not only has the Administration learned with surprise of the treasonable work that has been going on in the United States, but that the Government is determined to learn the names of those who are stirring up the United States soldiers to sedition and to publish their names to the world.

The cablegram of Gen. Otis to the Secretary

sedition and to publish their names to the world.

The cablegram of Gen. Otis to the Secretary of War to-day is only the first link in the chain of evidence against the authors of the treason-able propaganda. Other proofs will be forth-coming from time to time until the futile plot is fully exposed.

SOUTH DAKOTA IS PATRIOTIC.

Lieut.-Gov. Kean Says the People Do Not Demand the Recall of the Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, April 23.-Lieut.-Gov. John T. Kean of South Dakota, in a letter addressed to President McKinley, repudiates the sentiments expressed by the Governor of that State in his recent communication demanding the immeliate return from Manila of the First South Dakota Volunteer Regiment. The letter fol-

lows:

United States, Washington, D. C. "MR. PRESIDENT: In view of the open letter recently addressed to you by the Governor of this State, representing that the people of South Dakota are demanding the immediate rocall of the First South Dakota Regiment, the retreat of the heroic and successful forces of the United States from the fields so gloriously won and the exposing to the mercies of bands of semi-savage murderers and plunderers the people and property of those islands whom the gallantry of our soldiers and sailors and the splendid philanthropy of our people have rescued from 400 years of Spanish tyranny, I deem it my duty to express to you the real sentiments of the people of this State, as evidenced by hundreds of letters, by public and private expression and by the utterances of the great majority of the newspapers. I realize the burden of heavy care which rests upon you, and I deprecate the effort of any one, even the Governor of a great, loyal and patriotic State like this, to add to that burden by the assertion that our people in these trying times are not giving to you and to the policy of the Administration this State, representing that the people of great, loyal and patriotic State like this, to add to that burden by the assertion that our people in these trying times are not giving to you and to the policy of the Administration a most cordial support. From expressions of indignation which have come to me from every side, I feel fully justified in declaring that the letter of Gov. Lee is a gross misrepresentation of the sentiment and feeling of the people of South Dakota.

"I desire to recall to your remembrance the fact that in the late war with Spain our State doubled its quota in the field, and every town stood ready to furnish one or more companies at your call. As our people felt then they feel now. When our brave boys went forth from the State amid the tears and fears of loved ones left behind, it was to share the fortunes of war, to endure if necessary hardship and death in defence of the fing and the nation's cause. And while the people of South Dakota, with anxious hearts, look forward to the time when with bloodbought laurels our heroes shall return to us again, we rest content in the confidence that when their services are no longer demanded by their country's exigencies the Government, whose strong hand and splendid purpose have achieved the glories of the past year, will, with all speed consistent with the dignity and honor of the flag under which they are fighting, return them again to their loved ones.

whose strong hand and splendid purpose have achieved the glories of the past year, with all speed consistent with the dignity and honor of the flag under which they are fighting, return them again to their loved ones arms. Our soldiers are not weaklings. They are brave, stalwart men, who know their duty, and do not shrink from its performance, and the bloody battlefields of Luzon attest their valor.

"The recopie of South Dakota do not believe that the suppression of a band of outlines and guerillas is the subjugation of a race; a conflict waged against liberty and in the interest of exploiting capital, as charged by tioy. Lee, but we believe it to be the wise and humane policy of this Government to build upon the rains of Syanish mistule in the l'hilippines just, stable and liberal government, to substitute law and order for anarchy, to teach the natives of these far off islands the story of human liberty as exemplified and illustrated by American institutions and an eclicitation of the Philippine Islands unferstant and welcome that policy. This cannot be done if like cowards we withdraw our troops in the face of a guerrilla's rebellion and leave the people of the Islands a rey to the avaries of Europe and the warring factions aroused by Againaldo and his like.

"The people of this State will never endure a policy which would hand down 'Old Glory' at Manila and substitute the red flag of anarchy, and our brave boys in the ranks, as their letters amply testify, will be slow to forgive the charge. We believe that the problem of the Orient will be settled in sonsonance with the spirit and genius of American aims and purposes, dictated by the highest principles of the support of the people of South Dakota and of freedom and thrift.

"Again assuring you of the loyal and parriotle support of the people of South Dakota and of our troops in the fleid. I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant.

"Lieutenant-Governor of South Dakota."

our troops in the field. I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant.

"Lieutenant-dovernor of South Dakota.

"WOONSOCKET, S. D., April 17."

COGHLAN GETS NO REBUKE.

RALEIGH GOES DOWN THE BAY 50 MEN SHORT.

surprised by an Order to Be Ready for Inspection To-Day-Capt. Coghlan Not in Any Way "Ordered Aboard His Ship"-Errors in the Reports of His Speech

Capt. Joseph B. Coghlan of the cruiser Baleigh as received no letter of inquiry from the Nav Department relative to his Friday night speech at the Union League Club, in which he told a story of Admiral von Diederichs's efforts to worry Admiral Dewey at Manila, and wha the American Admiral thought of the Ger man's interference. Nor did the fighting skipper of the Raleigh receive orders from the Navy Department on Saturday night to report to his ship. So far as Capt. Coghlan knows, no official communications have been sent to him from Washington since the day be fore the Union League dinner. The formal letter which, it was said in Washington, was mailed to the Raleigh's Captain by Secretary Long on Saturday afternoon, inquiring whether the press reports of his remarks were correct, had not reached the ship late yesterday afternoon when she left her Thirty-fourth street anchorage in the North Biver to go down to Sandy Hook Capt. Coghlan's inability to go to the Mon

tank Club from the Army and Navy Club or Saturday night was not because he had been ordered aboard his ship," as the report went out. It came about in this way: On Thursday evening Capt, Coghlan received a telegran from the Bureau of Navigation, asking him to telegraph his anchorage to Washington, as the department wished to send a board of inspec tion to the ship. Whenever a ship goes into commission or out of commission she is inspected by a board of naval officers. The Raleigh is to go out of commission very soon she has gone down the coast to visit Philadelphia, Wilmington and Charleston apt. Coghlan answered the Washington in quiry by telegraph on Thursday, and the nexday the formal order for an inspection was sent by mail to Capt. Coghlan through Rear Admiral Philip, commandant of the New York Navy Yard. The order was received at the navy yard on Saturday, and from there sent to he Raleigh. When the order reached the ship the Captain had gone ashore to attend the dinaers at the Army and Navy and Montauk clubs

Most unexpectedly, the Navy Department's order instructed Capt. Coghlan to take his ship down to Sandy Hook on Sunday afternoon here to be inspected on Monday. A message was sent from the Raleigh to Capt. Coghlan at the Army and Navy Club telling him of the rder for inspection. He received the message ust as he was leaving for the Montauk Club t was then nearly midnight. The Captain new that many of his men were ashore cele victory of Manila Bay of year ago and that it would take a heroic effort to corrall them all in fourteen hours. His duty was aboard ship, and aboard ship he went. He could have left the work for his executive offier, but that isn't the way the Raleigh's skipper has of doing things.

Since the Raleigh has been in this harbor. and her officers have been dined and wined by the citizens of New York, Capt. Coghlan has tried to be as lenient as he could with the crew. After so many months away from American shores they were right glad to get back to New York. Many of them have wives and sweethearts here, and they wanted to see them. Capt. Coghlan has given shore seaves with a free hand, and the men have taken these leaves with the men have taken these leaves with a freer hand. So many of the men succumbed to the attractions of the town that when the Captain got back to the ship at midnight Saturday it was a question whether the crew was aflost or ashore. When, at 3 o'clock yesterially afternoon, the Raleigh weighed anchor and went down to the Hook, fifty of her men were ashore and unaccounted for. The Raleigh was shorthanded when she came here, for her marines were frozen up at Pekin, and she had only the ten she took from the Olympia.

Capt. Coghian's frank statement of some of the facts of German interference in the Philip-

she had only the ten she look from the Olympia.

Capt Coghlan's trank statement of some of the facts of German interference in the Philippines was not intended for the newspapers, so the Captain has told his friends. When he spoke at the Union League Club and told of some things which had become history among the officers of Dewey's squadron, Capt Coghlan thought that he was as free to tell the plain facts at the Union League as he was in his own cabin aboard the Raleigh. He did not know that newspaper men were there to report his speech. Had he known that his speech was to be printed, he would have reserved his story of the German officer and Admiral Dewey until after the newspaper men had sone.

One part of Capt Coghlan's speech was anisunderstood. Those who heard him understood him to say that Admiral Dewey's reply to the German officer's protest. But we fly the flag," was, "Those flags can be bought at halfa dollar a yard anywhere. Any one can fly that flag." All that Capt Coghlan intended to quote the Admiral as saying was, "Any one and my that flag." The remark about the market value of flag goods was Capt. Coghlan's own running comment interpeted in the story.

Naval men know Capt. Coghlan as an openhearted, frank-speaking man, and they were not surprised at the Union Loague speech.

"Joe Coghlan was never cut out for the diplomatic service," said a naval officer aboard the Raleigh yesterday. "He's a flaghing man to the core. When he says a thing he means it, and he'll stand by it. In the navy he's a bluntspeaking man, and he isn't used to the nice ways of diplomats ashore. He's got himself in hot water once or twice before for saying what he thought. He was reduced thirteen numbers on one occasion, when he might just as well have kent quiet. But no one ever heard Jee Coghlan say anything that wasn't true."

The Haleigh will stemm back to her North River anchorage this afternoon after her inspection, in time to allow her crew to go ashore to attend the entertainment for them at the Waldorf-Astoria.

OFFICIAL REGRET IN WASHINGTON. Capt. Coghlan's Talk About the Germans

at Manila Agitates His Official Superiors. WASHINGTON, April 23.-Capt. Coghlan has been asked by the Secretary of the Navy whether he was correctly quoted in the press accounts of his speech at the Union League dinner, and on his answer will depend whatever action the Navy Department will take. This is the usual course, and the department felt that it could not be avoided, in Capt. Cogblan's case, much as his services at Manila are valued. International obligations practically compelled the department to take some means of ascertaining the truth of the matter, with the intention of adopting a course that will be satisfactory to the German Government. The officials of

of adopting a course that will be satisfactory to the German Government. The officials of the Administration are hopeful, however, that the press reports exaggerated the remarks of the Raleigh's commander.

As for Capt, Coughlan's recitation of the words of the song "Hoch! Der Kalser," if the German Emperor is disposed to be affronted over the manner is which his claim to divine right is ridiculed, there is no telling what the end will be. No action has yet been taken by the Navy Pepartment with regard to the song. The department wants to hear from Cast. Cochian about it first.

A great many years ago, when a young officer. Cochian about it first.

A great many rears ago, when a young officer. Cochian wrote a letter to Chief Cerk Moran of he bureau of Navigation, accusing Moran of he Bureau of Navigation, accusing Moran of he Bureau of Navigation, accusing the end of his days, or words to that effect, and ended an with an oath against the Chief Cierk. Moran turned the latter over to the Secretary of the Navy, and Cochian was court-martialed. He was convicted and sentenced to a year's suscension from duty. During that time he lost thirteen numbers. He regained said these through his promotion, for his services in the battle of Manifa Bay and has recently asked to have the other numbers restored to him. The Navy Department was disposed to grant this request, but the remarks of Capt. Coghian at the Union League dinner have changed that disposition, it is said.

It is the opinion in Administration circles that if Capt. Coghian makes an official apology for his remarks against the Germans, the Berlin Government will express itself as satisfied. In that event Capt. Coghian will probably not be ceurt-martialled.

LONDON DISCUSSES CAPT. COGHLAN. His Speeches Looked Upon as a Flagrant Breach of Discipline.

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUN. LONDON, April 24.-The papers here this morning give great prominence to the reports of the remarks alleged to have been made Capt Coghlan of the cruiser Raleigh at the Inion League Clubdinner. The Times says i is much impressed by Secretary Long's promp application of discipline, a clearer breach of which it would be difficult to imagine. The American Government, it adds, knows what is due to itself and to the other great nations with whom it stands in amicable relations Continuing, it says:

There have been times, and these times are not yet remote, when it is more than doubtful that such an offence would have been visited with such punishment. In those days it may be surmised that the brutality of some of Capt. Coghlan's remarks would have been overlooked by the Government and condoned by the publicas the excusable frankness of after-dinneroratory. The war and the wide and solemn responsibilities that have grown out of it seem to have suddenly raised the nation and its rulers to a truer and more elevated conception of the dignity of their country.

The struggle has brought them into new and closer relations with the rest of the great powers, and they have been quick to realize that these relations will be best and most hon orably maintained by a scrupulous regard of the dictates of international efiquette

"This change of opinion seems to hav spread insensibly to all classes and masses The citizens seem ready to condemn the conduct of Capt. Coghlan to-day as sternly as would the people of any European State or as the small, highly cultivated and influential class of Americans would have condemned it a year or two ago. The example of dignified self-respect set by the America Democracy should be a lesson to the Chauvinis press and the Continental monarchy which more particularly poses as a stickler for diplo matie etiquette. The determination of the Washington Government to punish Capt Coghlan for the gross and improper language used by him contrasts very strongly and favor ably with the license of some German news papers in abusing unheard another American

"The Cologne Gazette has just applied to Ac miral Kautz language which can hardly be ex ceeded in coarseness by anything Capt. Cogh

lan may have said after dinner. The Standard unmeasuredly condemns Capt Coghlan for his unpardonable error in fauning international jealousy. It says if there were many Coghlans in the navies of the world the efforts of the diplomatists to keep the peace of nations would soon be useless. Germany can vell afford to pass the matter over in silence more particularly as Admiral Von Diederichs sems to have given cause for complaint, but it is doubly unfortunate that ill feeling should be revived by a quarrelsome, garrulous sailorwher a good understanding between Germany and the United States is essential to the success of the Samoan Commission.

The Daily News is sarcastic at the expense of the Germans. It says: "This, perhaps, marks the beginning of those amicable relations beween the two powers which form the subject of Berlin telegrams. We had been led to believe from Berlin that when the Americans were not in action and the Germans were not watching them in friendly noutrality they were in each other's arms.

'All reports to the contrary were wicked inventions of the English press. It is now im-possible to doubt that at the outset of the war German opinion was stupidly and outrage ously hostile to the United States."

The Chronicle says it must be confessed that it was not for a subordinate officer to blurt out these things at a dinner table. Admira Dewey himself has been none too discreet in his utterances. It blames Admiral Dewey for an unduly lax blockade of Manila, and says if he was nagged to death he had chiefly himself to blame for not insisting immediately that the Germans observe sea manners. It concludes: "On the whole, therefore, perhaps the better.

THE KINGSTON SUNK IN PUGET SOUND Cut in Two by the Glenogle's Prow-Pas sengers' Miraculous Escape.

TACOMA, Wash., April 23.-The Northern Pacific Oriental liner Glenogle, outward bound. collided with the steamship City of Kingston, inward bound, from Victoria, during a light og at 4:35 o'clock this morning, off Brown's

Point. side, abaft of her boiler rooms, and was cut in two by the Glenogle's iron prow. Three minutes later her hull was lying on the bottom of Puget Sound and her upper works, divided

into two parts, were floating about the bay. Both vessels were somewhat off the cours isually followed. Both whistled almost simultaneously as they saw one another through the og. It was then too late too avert a collision, and the steamships came together with a tre-A scene of confusion followed on board the

Kingston. Her purser and night watchman rushed through the cabins, breaking in windows in their hurry to awaken the sleeping passengers and crew. The passengers were soon struggling to get into the pilothouse and

Good discipline prevailed and boats were lowered from each steamer. In these the twelve passengers and sixty members of the Kingston's crew were transferred to the Glen-ogle, where a rolleall disclosed that no one

It is considered miraculous that this dis-

was lost.

It is considered miraculous that this disaster, resulting in a property loss of probably \$20,000, should have occurred without the loss of a single life.

A hasty examination of the Glenogic after she reached the dock showed that she was leaking. The men who examined her port side in small boats found that five or six plates were badly smashed in, leaving a yawning hole through which a large piece of the Kingston's guardrail is sticking. It was the guardrail that smashed through these plates. Her collision bulkheads prevented the Glenogle from sinking. It will probably cost \$90,000 to put the Glenogle in shape to go to sea. Her entire cargo must be removed and she will spend same time in drydock. The Glenogle is owned by the Fuirfled Shirbuilding Company of Glasgow. She is valued at \$750,000.

The Kingston was valued at \$150,000. She was owned by the Northern Pacific Italiway, which company brought her around the Horn from New York in 1891. She was formerly the night passenger steamer on the Hudson between New York and Albany. Both steamers are fully insured.

An official investigation will be held immediately to determine which pilot was to alame. Mether Pilot faitter of the Vienogle nor Pilot Brandow of the Kingston will make a statement. There is little doubt that one of them was off his course or misunderstoad the other's signin.

The Rev. Horney Clapham, who occupied a

signal.

The Rev. Hornee Clapham, who occupied a stateroom, was struck by the Glenogle's prow. He was pinned underneath the wreekage and released only by the Kingston's breaking in wo. He was picked up by one of the small

LIEUT, GILMORE'S FATE.

Ascertain What Has Become of Rim. WASHINGTON, April 23 - Secretary Long reseived the following despatch from Admiral Dewey to-day:

I am endeavoring to ascertain the situation of Gilmore and party."
This was in response to a telegram sent by This was in response to a telegram sent by the Secretary to Admiral Dewey yesterday, asking for information about the fate or condition of Lieut. James C. trimore and fourteen cullsted men of the gunbant Yorktown, who started ashore in a small boat at Baler, island of Luzon, to rescue the spanish garrison there, which was besieged by insurgents, and did not return. Secretary Long is satisfied that Admiral Dewey is taking every means of ascertaining what has become of Gilmore and his companions.

NEGRO BURNED BY A MOB.

SAM HOSE TORTURED FOR THE CRAN FORD MURDER AND ASSAULT.

Found at His Mother's House and Given Up to a Mob in Newman, Ga., After He Had Been Locked Up-Crowd Cheered as He Writhed-Ex-Gov. Atkinson's Plea.

NEWNAN, Ga., April 23.-Sam Hose was urned at a stake by a mob two miles from this place on the Palmetto road this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock for the murder of his former employer, Alfred Cranford, and an assault on Mrs. Cranford. At 2:40 o'clock a chain which held the negro to a tree broke and fell into the finmes. The fire was put out and the negro chained again. He slowly burned. Before the fire was started both cars were cut off and he was otherwise mutilated. At 3:50 P. M. Hose ceased his contortions and his head dropped upon his shoulder. The crowd cheered all his writhings. Warning was given for none to shoot, but to let him die by de-grees. While burning he confessed all the deand said a negro named Lige Strickland at Palmetto offered him \$20 to kill Mr. Cran-

On the way to the stake Hose was identified ocaltively by Mrs. McElroy, Mrs. Cranford's mother, and also by Mrs. Cranford's sister. Hose was marched through the streets of Newnan followed by 2,500 people. "This is a warning to all negroes," cried the

owd. He did not utter a cry, but severa blood vessels broke from the agony of his tor ture. Hundreds remained at the scene and Newman was described this evening. Hose was first put in the Newman Jail, and

the crowd waited for Mrs. Cranford, who is in Newnan, to reach the jall. The crowd was or derly. The trip from Griffin was made very quickly. Sheriff Brown refused to accept Hose at the station in Newman, demanding that he be delivered at the jail. He was marched through the streets, thousands wildly cheering and hundreds in the line.

Sheriff Brown and the captors of Hose, the Jones brothers of Marshallville, put their heads close to the prisoner as they marched saving: Boys, be quiet. If you shoot him you wil

kill us. We are going to take this man to jail. Thousands were packed about the jail, and nany women were present, waving their handkerchiefs and applauding the men who made the capture. Nothing could have saved Hose. A regiment of soldiers would have Mrs. Cranford's arrival was awaited impa-

ently. Sheriff Brown had been informed that he must deliver Hose to the crowd, and he seconded to their demand to save a wholesale loss of life. The crowd blocked every street near the iail and clamored for Hose. "Burn him at the stake" was the erg.

Ex-tiov. Atkinson made a speech for law and

Take him out and urged the crowd velled:
"Take him out and burn him!"
Judge A. D. Freeman spoke for the law to ake its course, and urged the crowd to leave.
Delay and speechmaking made the crowd bolsbeing and speechmaking made the crowd bois-terous and more determined. A speech was made by a Griffin man urging the crowd to take Hese to Palmetto. The crowd then start-ed with the prisoner to the readezyous, where the identification took place and the burning began.

ed with the prisoner to the rendezvous, where the identification took place and the burning began.

Hosp was found at 1 o'clock last night by two farmers at the home of his mother, four miles from Marshaliville, where he had been in hiding ever since the duy after the commission of his crimes. He was brought to Griffin this morning and was taken from there by special train to Palmetto. There he was to have been taken to the scene of his crime and to be punished in whatever manner Mrs. Cranford might suggest.

The two men kept their prisoner without telling any one of their capture until this morning when they started for Atlanta with him, taking him by way of Macon. They told those who questioned them that the nearows was an escaped convict, whom they were taking back to the cames. But in some way the people of Griffin heard that Hose was on his way to Atlanta from Macon. A Griffin man went down, the Central Railroad and, finding that Hose was on the train, notified those who hive a short distance away from the house occupied by Hose's mother. They have known the negro for many years. On Friday, April 14 the day after the Palmetto Landy, or of

occupied by Hose's mother. They have known the negro for many years. On Friday, April 4, the day after the Palmetto tragety, one of the Jones brothers saw Hose making his way to his mother's home. Jones did not then know of the crime of which Hose had been guilty, but he learned soon afterward. Yesterday the Joneses decided to act. They went to the home of Hose's mother a Procleck last night and captured Hose without difficulty. The negro had disguised himself by blacking his face with soot, but was easily recognized.

last night and captured Hose without diffeulty. The nearo had disguised himself by blacking his face with soot, but was easily recognized.

The joy of the people around Palmetto knew no bounds. They had begun to fear, that Hose would never be cantured. The annuncement this morning that he had really been found acted like an electric shock on the community. In less than thirty minutes after the Central train had reached driffin a special train was pulling out for Palmetto, by way of Newman, bearing Hose, his captors, and a party of about 190 Griffin men. When the train reached Griffin, a party of men boarded it and bersuaded the captors to take him by special train to Palmetto, with the understanding that he be turned over to the Sheriff there, so that his captors might get the rewards offered for him. It was understood that the negro would be taken away from the Sheriff of Palmetto, county immediately after he had been delivered. When the train reached this clace it could proceed no further.

Mrs. Mattic Crantord, who was the victim of the desperado, told; this story to-day.

"I was suspicious of Sam. On Tuesday night of last week he knocked on the door which opened into our room. He occumed a shed room which had directly stopped behind. This was all that saved him on Tuesday night. On Wednesday night Sam was glu n. When he came to the house he had his shoes off. I put aside his supper and Alfred and myself went into the doining room and began our meal. Alfred sat with his back to the inside door, but purposely faced the outside door to keep an eye on Sam, as he then suspected the negro. "While we were eating I saw Sam dart into the door at the back of Altred. He did not make the slightest noise. I saw the axe uplifted over his head and before I could gream down came the axe with terrific force, splitting Alfred's head wide over. Alfred the wur his hands and pitched out of the chair on the floor. I screamed.

"Hyou breathe again I'll kill you, cried Sam, mising the axe and holdling if over floor. I screamed.
If you breathe again I'll kill you, cried

"If you breathe again I'll kill you, cried Sam, missing the are and holding it over my head. Then he took the axe in both hands and struck. Affred with all his might on the temple. Again he tifted the are and struck. Then the negro rushed over to where I was. He tore my baby from my breast and threw it agrees the room. Little Mary said.

"Oh, don't hurt my poor man, Sam. The egro shaped her in the face and the child fell unconset us. If you don't behave, said he to Mary, 'I li kill you, too."

Then he caught me by the arm and said: I ainter going to kill you. He dragged me into the room across the body of myhusbanut. Then Mrs. Cranford broke down.

After she recovered Mrs. Cranford continued.

ued: "Sam, after that, pulled me around the Sam, after that, pulled me around the room. He said he wanted my money and I told him he could have anything in the bouse just so he didn't kill my children. He orened the trank and took out some Confederate money. He then ran out of the door. I watched him until he ras out of sight and then I went in and picked my bruised children, up in my arms and began to run to Alfred's father's home nearly analysis.

in my arms and began to run father's home, nearly a mile away." TWO CHILDREN'S MISHAUS.

2-Venc-Old Fell Four Stories and Was Killed -5-Year-Old Fell Pive: Will Recover,

A flare of electricity from the slot of the Sixth Broadway and Prince street so excited a pedestrian last night that he turned in a fire alarm. On their way to the place the engines passed through Sullivan street. Catherine Pinto, 2 years old, leaned too far out of a window on the 41th floor of the tenement at 110 Sullivan street to watch them and fell to the street below. She was instantly killed. Mary Smith, 5 years old, was on the roof of the five-story house at 525 West Fifty-third atreet with her mother yesterday afternoon. She fell over the edge to the court below, Her fall was broken by clotheslines and she escaped with internal injuries. She was removed to Roosevelt Hospital and will recover. Proadway and Prince street so excited a

LADY SOPHIE SCOTT DISAPPEARS. Said to Have Quarrelled with Her Husband Before Leaving Home.

Special Cubic Despatch to THE BUS LONDON, April 24 - The Daily Mail is authority for the statement that Lady Sophie Scott, wife of Sir Samuel E. Scott, M. P., has disappeared from London in a most strange manner. It says that she drove from her residence, 7 Grosvenor square, on Monday last, estensibly to go shop ping. She dismissed her carriage in Bond street, and has not since returned to her home As soon as her absence was noticed Sir Samuel telegraphed inquiries to friends throughout the country thinking that his wife had gone to visit some of them. He obtained no information, however, as to Lady Sophie's where

abouts. It is understood that a message has sine been received from her ladyship, from which it appears that in consequence of she has decided to part from her husband. Lady Sophie is the youngest daughter of Earl Cadogan, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland who learned of the affair last week, while in his official capacity he was entertaining the Duke and Duchess of York at Dublin Castle. Sir Samuel is a member of the Scott banking family and is enormously wealthy. He married Lady Sophie in 1896. Several members of the royal family attended the wedding.

RIOS WANTS TO ATTACK FILIPINOS

Spanish General to Ask Permission to Go to the Relief of the Garrison at Baler.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. MADRID, April 23 .- The Cabinet has decided authorize Gen. Rios, the commanding anish General in the Philippines, to ask permission of Gen. Otis, the American commander, to send a Spanish force to rescue the Spanish garrison which is leaguered at Baler, near which place Lieut Gillmore and fourteen other Americans are supposed to have been either killed or captured by the insurgents.

FLIRTATION STOPPED BY A BULLET It Passed Through Stableboy's Hand, bu He Doesn't Know Who Shot Him.

William McAleer, a stableboy, 17 years old, living at 443 Second avenue, was walking through East Twenty-seventh street at o'clock last night, when he noticed a pretty German girl stand r in front of a bakery at 410. The German girl smiled sweetly and Me

410. The German gri smiled sweetly and McAleer galiantly doffed his hat. The girl smiled
again, and McAleer walked up to her and
opened a conversation. As the girl couldn't
talk English and he couldn't speak German, the
conversation was not of the rapid-fire order,
but hand squeezes by McAleer and languishing
glances from the German girl's eves kept
things interesting for both.

After five minutes of this sort of thing McAleer released the girl's hand long enough to
take out his handkerchief. As he was raising
the handkerchief to his face he heard a sharp
report and felt a stinging sensation in his left
hand. The German girl screamed and ran
away. McAleer examined his hand by the light
of a nearby street lamp and discovered that a
bullet had passed clear through it.

He looked around to see who had fired the
shot, but there was nobody in sight. Even the
German girl had disappeared. So the young
man walked to Bellevue Hospital and had his
injury attended to. He told the doctors that
he had no idea who had shot him, but supposed
it was some admirer of the girl, who objected
to his attentions to her. He said he was going t was some admirer of the girl, who objects to his attentions to her. He said he was going to conflue his flirting to girls he knew in

M'GUIRE MAY BE IMPEACHED.

syracuse Citizens Indignant That The Mayor Should Approve of Mob Rule. STRACUSE, April 23,-Popular indignation against Mayor James K. McGuire for his course in approving of the riots on Friday night, during which the rails of the Rapid Transit Street Railway Company in Butternut street were ripped up and its cars demolished by a mob, police protection being refused the company, has led to talk of an effort on the part of prominent citizens to secure his impeachment. It is said that facts in connection with the case will be presented to Gov. Roosevelt at come frightened at this talk and has forbid any further destruction of the Rapid Transit Company's property. He is a candidate for re-

Company's property. He is a candidate for reelection and the locality where the riots occurred on Friday night was a Mc Suire stronghold two years ago. The Ravid Transit Company will bring suit against the city for damages for property destroyed by the mob.

The rioting was the theme of several city
rastors to-day, who were united in condemnrastors to-day, who were united in condemning recurre to mob rule, irrespective of
whether the rathroad company was right or
whom — The Mayor's course is also unanimously condemned in interviews with nearly
all the leading business men of the city.

second Mate and Three Sailors Lost While

Saving a Quarantine Boat. NEW OBLEANS, April 23.—The second mate and three sailors of the British steamship Queensmore were lost off Ship Island during Saturday's storm, while seeking to save the sailboat belonging to the United States quar in danger of leing lost when the second mate of the Queensmore, with the three sailors, went to her relief. They rescued the sailboat and were bringing her in when she was blown over and her rescue erew drowned. antine station on Ship Island. The bont was

Hobson's Popularity in Hong Kong. SEATTLE, Wash., April 23.-Lieut. Hobse svery prominent in Hong Kong society, ac ording to late Hong Kong papers. One of the largest affairs of the season was given late March under his patronage. It elaborate entertainment, illustrating Hobson's efforts against the Spaniards on the Cuban coast. The features of the performance were the bombardment of the Spanish forts, the sinking of the Merrimae, Licut Holson's escape, the meeting of the rival squadrons and the destruction of the Spanish fleet off Santiago

harlor.
The audience, largely English, grow very onthusiastic and tendered Lieut, Hobson a great
evation. Some wag caused a placard to be
posted which read: "No mauthorized kissing
is permitted."

Three of a Dancing Party Killed

Baranoo, Wis . April 23 - While a party of four young people were walking on the Chifrom a dance at 2 o'clock this morning, they were run down by the fast mail and three wer killed. The dead are: Ben Tubbs, Elroy Kity Marshall, Valley, Vernon county, Wis and Nellie Weich, Mendoto, Wis. Frank Don ald of Baraboo had a leg broken. Donald wa-thrown outo the pilot of the engine and carries to Baraboo.

Water Over " Mississippi Levee.

New ORLEANS, April 23. - The high water aiready beginning to make itself felt in the prairie levee district south of New Orleans, In-formation was received here to-day that the Mississipii was received here to-day that the Mississipii was running freely over the levee in front of the Taboney plantation, 00y-five niles below New Orienns. A lot of number and other materials were sent there.

The United States engineers think that very little can be done there to stop the water running over the levees, but say that it will do comparatively little damage.

Three Months for Annoying Miss Gould Michael Ryan, homeless, who was arrested Saturday night as a vagrant while ringing the bell of Miss Helen M. Gould's house on Fifth avenue, was committed to the Workhouse for three months by Magistrate Crane in the York-ville Police Court yesterday.

WHITNEY'S SECOND BOAT IN

PRICE TWO CENTS.

MATE MATSON AND FOURTEEN MEN REACH ST. AUGUSTINE.

Sencock Broke on Friday Afternoon and Couldn't Be Repaired All the Crew Left on Two Boats Capt. Hawthorne's Boat Soon Lost Sight Of in the Darkness.

St. AUGUSTINE, Fig., April 23 -A boat in harge of First Mate M. B. Matson of the abandoned steamer General Whitney and containing Matson, Third Engineer D. Jackson, Carpenter G. L. Olsen, Quartermaster N. Larsen. Charles Andy, Thomas Cavanaugh, Pat O'Neil, H. Kemper, Fireman Henry Lewis, Oiler Pat Bellew, Coal Passer Louis F. Cook, Chief Cook James Davis, Second Cook George L. Cook. Head Porter John Nelson and Ed Seablom. sailers, was sighted off this coast this morning by Coast Pilot Edward Allen, who went to the boat's assistance and brought the shipwrecked

men safely into port at noon to-day. Mate Matson says that just after the 3 P. M. observation on Friday a break of the seacock was reported. The pumps were set at work, but the water gained so fast that it filled the coal bunkers and choked the pumps. The crew was then set to bailing. They worked without avail, the engine room becoming flood ed and fires extinguished.

The ship lay at the mercy of the high-rolling but not dangerous sea. At 5:30 o'clock the ship settled to the upper deck, when Capt, Hawthorne ordered the boats out. They were amply provisioned, and at 6:30 o'clock on Friday the Captain's boat with sixteen of the craw left the ship, Mate Matson's boat leaving shortly after. The boat's crew experienced

great difficulty in leaving the settling ship.

Mate Matson took observations and decided make for St. Augustine. He lost sight of the Captain's boat shortly after leaving the ship, and, until told of the drowning of Capt, Hawthorne and others of the crew off New Smyrna, was ignorant of its whereabouts. Engineer Jackson said the construction outside of the ondenser pipe was such as to prevent any shutting off of the leak by the inside valve. The engineers and firemen worked in water neck deep trying to stop the leak. The sailors hung a sail over the outside leak.

Capt. Hawthorne's boat contained S. F. Phillips, second officer; J. Larsen, quartermaster, brother of N. Larsen; E. M. Titcomb, chief engineer; O. C. Townsend, first, and L. Lansdale, second assistant engineers; H. Sullivan, oiler: T. Bernstinger and Mike Conroy. firemen; P. Burns, coal passer; E. Sevensen, J. O. Brown, Charles Olsen: Fred Arcols, steward: W. Lee, messman, all of New York, and Ernest Lindman, James Mills and John Shripple, sailors, of New Orleans,

The ship's papers were in the Captain's boat. Matson's men saved only the clothes they wore. All the officers and crew are now accounted for

New ORLEANS, April 23.- The steamer General Whitney, reported lost off Cape Canaveral with her Captain, J. W. Hawthorne, sailed from New Orleans to New York on April 18. She sarried a miscellaneous cargo of 1,000 tons, including 1,750 bales of cotton, 187 bales wood. 2,510 sacks coffee matts, 6,621 bars lead, 935 barrels wine, 6,000 boxes canned goods, 2,500 boxes dried fruit and other California produce, worth about \$200,000.

The General Whitney left here in excellent condition. Capt. Joseph W. Hawthorne was a native of Maine. He entered the Morgan service in 1855 when it was known as the Red line. During the war he went back home and served in the Union Navy. As soon as the hostilitles ended he resumed his old place, and was at different times in command of the Al-giers, Excelsior, El Dorado, El Monte, El Mar, El Sud. El Norte, and El Cid, which was sold to the Brazilian Government and became the dynamite cruiser Nichteroy, and during the recent war was sold back to the United States Government. He was also on El Sol, and when the General Whitney was added to the line he was placed in charge. He was a man of means, having accumulated a handsome competence during his long year over 300 voyages between New Orleans and New York.

KANSAS FIGHTS WESTERN UNION.

Trying to Enforce Fifteen-Cent [Rate for Ten-Word Messages. Topeka, Kan., April 23.-The war started by the business men of Topeka a few days ago against the Western Union Telegraph Company promises to reach all sections of the State. Two hundred damage suits were filed here, and yesterday lar suits were commenced in a dozen lar suits were commenced in a dozen counties. The law passed by the special session of the Populist Legislature in December fixed the maximum charge for a ten-word message within the State at 15 cents. The telegraph company is contesting the law.

Any citizen may start a damage suit against the telegraph company. He may write out one or more messages, offer them at 15 cents each, and upon refusal by the operator sue the company for damages. It is believed that a flood of these suits will be started during the next week. The Western Union Company will close many offices in Kansas as a retaliatory measure.

LONG AND SHORT, OLD AND NEW. Six-Foot Wife Loses Three-Foot Husband-

Fifty Years Between Bride and Groom. Charles McNamara, who is little more than hree feet tall, and his wife, who is nearly six feet, landed at the Barge Office several days ago from the steamship Ethiopia. They stopped at Smith & McNeil's Hotel. On Saturday the dwarf disappeared while Mrs. McNamara was away from the hotel making arrangements to go to Boston. She reported her husband's disappearance at the Barge Office vesterday.

Ole Hendricksen, 70 years old, a farmer of Minnesota, who came here from Sweden thirty years ago, decided to go back to his natival and about six months ago and find a Swedish wite. He became acquainted with a good-looking woman of 20, and, after a court-ship of three months, he married her. They arrived on Saturday on the stoamship and landed yesterday at the Barge Office. The old man is straight and stardy looking. He and his wife declared in unison that they were quite satisfied with each other. Smith & McNell's Hotel. On Saturday the dwarf

DIVED FROM HIGH BRIDGE.

tem-His Body Not Recovered.

A man about 35 years old committed suicide yesterday by rumping off High Bridge into the Harlem River. Michael Poltz, 7 years old, of 471 Brook avenue, who was walking across the bridge, when near the centre saw him, about forty feet ahead, climb quickly on the about forty feet ahead, climb quickly on the south parapet wall, balance bimself for a moment, and then dive headforemost into the river, a distance of 125 feet.

Mounted Foliceman John M. Melvor, who was on the Spendway, saw the man strike the water. He sank, but rose to the surface ten feet away. The policeman noticed that the man's face was covered with blood when he came up. He threw up his hands and sank nagain out of sight.

Some boys put out in rowboats to try and recover the body. They found the man's hat, but it here no marks of identification, and the body was not recovered.

FOREST FIRES AT HIGHLAND FALLS,

J. Pierpont Morgan's Country Residence Narrowly Escapes Destruction.

HIGHLAND PALLS, N. V. April 23 - Alarming forest fires are raging in this neighborhood. The country residence of J. Pierpont Morgan narrowly escaped destruction this morning on ecount of a fire which started along the railaccount of a fire which started along the railroad track and quinckly communicated with
dry leaves and dead trees. Several citizens
assisted in quinching the fire just in time to
save Mr. Morgan's valuable property. A big
fire is now raging on the side of Bald Rock
Mountain, and many citizens have gone to the
rescue of adjoining property. The present fire
is on the property of the Hon. John Bigelog.